The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,542.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	May 24	Leave Negapatam	June. 8
„ Cuddalore	26	„ Madras	6
„ Pondicherry	27	„ Coconada	8
„ Tuticorin	29	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Colombo	30	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Galle	31	„ Coringapore	10
		Arrive Calcutta	14

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Nethgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

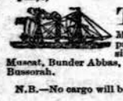
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 23rd May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	....Saturday.	Leave Narrakal	....Friday.
„ Ratnaghery	...Sunday.	„ Beypore	...Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	...Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	...Sunday.
„ Compta	...Monday.	„ Honawar	„
„ Mangalore	...Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	...Wednesday.	„ Goa	...Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnaghery	Wednesday
Arrive Narrakal	....Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	....Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 6 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 16th May, 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

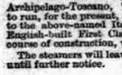
Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez, First Class ..... £ 40 Second Class ..... £ 23
To Liverpool do. ..... £ 60 Do. do. ..... £ 40
For Freight or Passage apply to
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new Zeolish-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15		£4
Suez	38	22		8
Port Said	40	23		9
Messina	48	33		12
Naples	50	35		13
Leghorn	52	36		14
Genoa	53	36		15

Including Food / Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.
Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per c-nt. on the Return Fare.
Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "FIGHTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC PAUSSENOT PERRE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton, at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25		£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 9
„ Port Said	£ 42		£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56		£ 14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 10 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,850 tons, Captain Rolazo, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREIBWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10 ; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscon, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by sailing vessels, undertaking flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Engc. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 „ „ 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 „ „ 20 cwt.

Insurance, at the current rates, will also be effected, inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, in the Insurance against Sea risks, at the following premium ; viz. :—

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
„ „ 10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. Wass, Commander,

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

Messrs. GEO. LOCKHART & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

This ship will have a Stewardess on board.

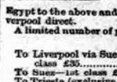
For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

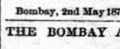


THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Duchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—The Clipper Ship MICHAEL SCOTT, 1,000 tons register, A 1 for 20 years, Llewellin, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 1st June. This vessel has excellent accommodation for Invalids, as first-class passengers, proceeding home round the Cape. The Commander would be glad to take charge of a few children going home to friends.—For particulars apply to Captain Llewellin on board, or to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

5th May 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made especially for the passage and Home wear :—

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Flannel Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
1	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per CLARA, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Nelson without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Nelson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leave the ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents for the Clara.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Barque CASSANDRA, J. Peters, Master, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their goods, failing which they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Delivery Orders to be sent to the undersigned for counter-signature.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
Bombay, 12th May 1870. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship WATER WITCH, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to pay their freight to us ; and to send off boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Coombe will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

The marks to hand are—

HMJ	HHA	HEAS	HEAS	HAHJ	HES
TR	BR	BR	TR	TR	BR

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Coombe, ship Water Witch.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.
Fares :—Alexandria to Paris,1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 10s. 4d.
To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d. ; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY on route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lefeaux & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 200 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*) will despatch the Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 800 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Corvers, as an extra steamer to the Persian Gulf on or about the 20th May 1870.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 22nd May, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,703 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on Friday the 20th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 21st instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 21st instant, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
14th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ROKEBY HALL, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Richards without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LEONIDAS, arrived from London, are requested to forward their Delivery Order accompanied by Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to pay their freight to us, and to SEND OFF BOATS at once for their cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned. Capt. Cockburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain and Owner, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of an Act of Parliament for better securing TRUST FUNDS and for the relief of Trustees, 10 and 11 Victoria, Cap. 96 ; and in the matter of the Trusts of so much of the Estate of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, as is represented by the net proceeds of certain Policies of Insurance effected on the Ship JOHN WARD, which Trusts are declared by two Indentures dated the 6th August 1866, and another dated the 22nd August 1866, and by the Decrees made in the suits of NARRAWAY vs. BALLOO TOWSEE, No. 1, 1866 N. S. and NARRAWAY vs. NARRAWAY, 1866 B No. 126, or by some of the said Indentures and Decrees and in the said suits of NARRAWAY vs. BEATTIE and BEATTIE vs. NARRAWAY, all pending and remaining any Bills or Bill of Exchange accepted by the LONDON FIRM of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA and COMPANY, (which firm is now dissolved, but formerly consisted of Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Bomanjee Pestonjee, and carried on business at Gresham House in Old Broad Street, in the said City of London), for the consideration of the said Bomanjee Framjee Cama or of any Firm consisting of the said Bomanjee Framjee Cama alone, are required to send by post, addressed to William Ashwell Brodrick, of the firm of Freshfields, No. 5 Bank Buildings, in the said City of London, solicitors, (in such manner that the same may be delivered on or before the 17th day of September 1870), their names, addresses, and descriptions, including the styles of the firms, if any, of which they are Members, and a statement of the Bills of Exchange held by them, and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them against the said Bills of Exchange, and also a statement of all sums received by them on account of such Bills and from whom or from what securities such sums have been received and of the amounts now remaining due on the Bills held by them respectively, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. The holders of the said Bills are further required to produce the same at the Chambers of the Honorable Sir Robert Richard Malins on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Note.—The said Bomanjee Framjee Cama carried on business alone at Bombay under the style or firm of Bomanjee Framjee Cama Sons and Company, and at Hongkong in China under the style or firm of Framjee Bomanjee Cama and Company.—Dated the 22nd April 1870.

H. PRICHARD, Chief Clerk.

FRESHFIELDS,
5 Bank Buildings, London, Solicitors for the Petitioner in the above matters and suits.

LOST or STOLEN, a small Black and Tan TERRIER BITCH, longish tail, grayish under Muzzle, answers to the name of TOPSEY. Any one returning her to Mr. PARKER, Head Steward, Byculla Club, will be REWARDED.

16th May 1870.

FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD—LOST on SATURDAY, near the Elphinstone Circle, FIVE CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each, payments of which are stopped at the Banks. Whoever will return the same to the undersigned at Manvi Bunder will receive the above REWARD.

C/55 12125, 17726, 178 7, 19051, 19052.

ANUNJEE PURBUT.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

LIGHT READING FOR LEISURE HOURS.

SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.
Price Rs. 1-4 per volume.

The best, cheapest, and most POPULAR NOVELS published, well printed in clear, readable type, on good paper, and strongly bound. Containing the writings of the most popular Authors of the day, and consisting of about 150 volumes, lists of which may be had upon application.

SELECT LIGHT READING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Thackeray's Miscellanies : 4 vols.—Each	3 12	Gaskell's Sylvia's Lovers	3 12
Vanity Fair	3 12	White Melvile's General Bounce	3 4
Henry Esmond.....	3 12	Kate Coventry	3 4
Philip	3 12	Good for Nothing	3 12
Irish Sketch Book	3 12	Gladiators	3 4
Paris	3 12	Queens Maries.....	3 4
Virginians	4 8	Interpreter.....	3 4
Newcomes	4 8	Cerise	3 4
Pendennis	4 8	Brookes of Bridlemere.	3 4
Kingsley's (C) Two Years Ago	3 12	White Rose	3 4
Westward, Ho!	3 12	Holmby House.....	3 4
Hypatia	3 12	Digby Grand.....	3 12
Kingsley's (H) Geoffry Hamlyn	3 12	Mrs. Woou's East Lynne	3 12
Ravenshoe	3 12	Channi ge	3 12
Stretton	3 12	A Noble Life. By author of John Halifax ...	3 4
Silcote of Silcotes	3 12	Ingoldsby Legends	1 8
Trollope's Framley Parsonage	3 4	Dickens' Pickwick Papers	2 4
Small House at Allington	3 4	A'Beckett's Comic History of England.....	7 8
Three Clerks	3 12	Handley Cross	11 4
Bronte's Jane Eyre	1 8	Sponge's Sporting Tour...	8 12
Shirley	1 8	Ask Mamma	8 12
Villette	1 8	Plain or Ringlets	8 12
Wuthering Heights	1 8	Facey Romford's Hounds	8 12
Professor	1 8	Yankee Duellists. Edited by Sala	2 4
Gaskell's Wives and Daughters	3 12	Artemus Ward's Lectures at Egyptian Hall.....	3 12
		Ouida's Tricotrin	3 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

BIBLES, SERVICES, AND HYMNS.
(At the Reduced Rates.)

CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Ivory Bound Church Services, the sides, backs, and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in silk-lined Russia lock case—suitable for a wedding present.....	36 0
Ivory Bound Church Services, with gilt rims and clasp and carved ivory monogram, in morocco lock case, silk lined	30 0
Velvet-Bound Church Services, gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on the side, in morocco lock-case, silk lined	20 0
Morocco Bound Church Services, with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 8 to	20 0
Common Prayer Books, gentlemen's size, about 5 by 3, bound in limp morocco, with gilt edges, with or without gruilar cross on side, the rubrics printed in red	5 0
Ditto, Russia leather	6 0
Ditto, the same in large type, making the book thicker ...	5 8
Diamond Prayer Books, limp-bound, with gilt rims and clasp, and ivory cross or monogram, in morocco lock-case, silk lined	3 12
A Variety in other bindings, ranging from Rs. 3 to	15 0
HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN, WITH APPENDIX.	
The following Editions can be had :—	
Words only. 3 by 2½, limp morocco, red edges ...	2 0
Ditto, 4½ by 3 ditto with cross ..	3 12
Ditto, large type, 6½ by 4½ ditto ditto ...	5 8
Words and Music, 7 by 5 ditto ditto ...	4 4
Ditto, 7 by 6 ditto Pianoforte edition	8 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

ART GALLERY.

SELECTION OF
GROUPS, STATUETTES, AND BUSTS.
From Models by the most Eminent Artists.
IN CERAMIC STATUARY.

The Composition was declared by the late Mr. Gibson, R.A., the eminent Sculptor, to be decidedly the best material, next to marble.

Morning.....By R. Monti.....Height 25 inches....Rs. 150.	
Night.....By R. Monti.....Height 25 inches....Rs. 150.	

Both figures have beautifully designed stands in ceramic porcelain.

*** Night, and the accompanying group of Morning, are evidences of difficulties overcome, the buoyant springing into life of the one and the shrouding of the veiled figure in the other are in wonderful contrast, and the conception is beautifully carried out.

All the Undermentioned have gilt stands and glass shades, which are included in the price :—

	Rs.
Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman. Charmingly executed, 8½ inches high, base 5 inches by 7 inches	35
Egeria. By Foley, R.A., from the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, 28 inches high	80
Emily & the White Dog. By P. Miller. 18 inches high	110
Diana .....From the antique. 17 inches high	40
Peace .....A beautiful work by Papworth, jun. 24 inches high	90
Naiads .....A pair of seated figures. 19 inches high. Each	60
L'Allegro .....By J. H. Bailey, R.A. 17 inches high ..	60
Ophelia .....By W. C. Marshall. 17 inches high	35
Venus .....By Gibson. 16 inches high	48
Sappho .....By Theed. 16 inches high	40
Undine .....By Pradier. Seated. 9 inches high.....	25
Comus .....By Marshall. 12½ inches high	40
Sabrina .....By Marshall. Companion to "Comus." ...	40
Fairy Cap .....(Psyche disguised). By Papworth. 18 inches high	48
Lurline .....12 inches high.....	45
The Bather ...12 inches high.....	36
Sea Nymph ...12 inches high.....	36
Master Davy.. By Westmacott. 12 inches high.	
Little Nell .....Companion to above ..... Each	25
Cupids.....Bearing Torches, adapted to the dessert table. 15 inches high ..... Each	28

Also,

IN FICTILE IVORY.

From the Bruccian Art Gallery of London.

Bust of the APOLLO BELVIDERE, 14 inches high.
Bust of CLYTIE, 14 inches high.
HEBE, after Thorwaldsen, 17 inches high.
DIANA, from the Antique, ditto.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce WILL BE HELD THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 17th May 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

MR. L. R. W. FORREST is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SULTANALLY DAWOODJEE, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed with CANJEE KHETSEY, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, to mortgage all that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house now in the course of erection thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and which said chaw hereditaments and premises were and are in the occupation of the said Sultanally Dawoodjee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3 15, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 41 and 42, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by public passage, on or towards the west by the said Baba Dhuboo Street, on or towards the north by Munshi Yacoob Street, and on or towards the south by Eduljee Cooper Street. All persons having claims on the aforesaid property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, in my Office, No. 3 Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the mortgage will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 16th May 1870.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JANCOOBAEE, widow of Ramjee Luxumon, and SOODAM RAMJEE, respectively of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted and agreed with CANJEE KHETSEY, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, to mortgage all that piece or parcel of GOVERNMENT LAND or GROUND, containing by admeasurement 1383 3/9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2702, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and buildings now in the course of erection thereon, as in the books of the Municipal Commissioner under No. 5, situate on the west side of Shaik Abdoolla Packmoria Street, at New Town, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Shaik Abdoolla Packmoria Street, on the west by sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Lallooboy Balloo Towsee, and on the south by the house of Vishram Roopajee Bholey, which said land, messuage, and hereditaments were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sultanally Dawoodjee and Ramjee. All persons having claim on the aforesaid property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, in my Office, No. 3 Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the mortgage will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 16th May 1870.

K

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Shares and Government Paper declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomnl. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	P. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,675
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	6 7½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	2025
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,500	250	125	3 do.	National Bank of India	131
10,000	250	87½	12 do.	Oriental Bank	402½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	775
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,860
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,300
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	620
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,345
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	755
2,500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,350
600	2,500	2,300		Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	2375
...	£2	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 6	43.13.7	do.	Do.	66
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	720
4,000	50	all	5p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	32
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	166
3,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	330 to 350

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	640
	3,500	2,450	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
	5,000	2,500	...	Bombay Sh ...	100

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,725
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 80	Eighth'st'ne Land	1,095
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	73
5,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,185
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	345

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
300	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	725 nl.
250	2,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	590
1,000	1,000	1,000	100do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,000
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,425
200	500	all	80do.	Do. New	505
500	1,500	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,800
300	2,500	1,200	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,010
200	6,000	all	245 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,025
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	9.0
1,000	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & Co.	400
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
320	2,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,200
150	2,000	all	150 ps.	Unanimity Press Co.	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liddation.		
500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	19
		Do.	Do. Claims	67
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kng	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	3	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	62½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	104½ par.
Do.	30 days' sight	208
Do.	60 days' sight	204
Madras	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	98½
China	60 Do. do	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	96½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
10 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10. 5
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—12TH MAY 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents., a good many batches, at Rs. 98-0 or Rs. 2-0. discount.

4½ per cents of 1870, at Rs. 105 to 105-2.

5 per cents. small sums at Rs. 114-14. and 115.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures at Rs. 108-8.

In shares:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 131.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 320 to 315 for cash.

—*English*.

(FROM TOOLMIE & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, May 10.)

LARGE operations continue in Linseed and Rapeseed for Great Britian and France, restricted only by the light supplies arriving to market, hence prices both on the spot and in the interior are 2 to 3 annas per B. maund dearer during the week.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has declined one per cent. during the week, but at the close rates were firm with a slight upward tendency.

Quotations per Rupee at 6 months' sight.

Bank Bills	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
1st Class Credits	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Document Bills	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.

FREIGHT.—The disengaged tonnage in port has been *nil* for several weeks past, a most unusual circumstance indeed for Calcutta, but during the past week over-due ships have come in freely, and to-day the disengaged tonnage in port amounts to 19,000 tons. This available tonnage, together with the large quantity of tonnage already engaged, has given the market a quiet tone, and considering the difficulty shippers have in procuring produce in sufficient quantity for freight engagements already made, a dull market may be expected for some weeks to come. Steamers homeward bound via the Suez Canal continue to carry off all the choice light freight at £3-10 per ton.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 14th May, compared with the statement issued on the 7th May:—

		7th May.	14th May.
LIABILITIES.			
Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance		1,25,47,749	1,30,00,067
Deposits at Head Office		1,66,41,778	1,64,22,510
Deposits at Branches		14,66,291	16,05,062
Bank Post Bills outstanding		3,10,022	2,87,493
Reserve		2,92,305	2,92,305
Undrawn Cash Credits		4,19,343	5,32,920
	Rs.	3,77,68,020	3,81,40,988
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		20,27,462	17,36,525
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		7,09,700	7,16,739
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		21,79,821	20,50,644
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.		1,19,28,750	1,14,11,857
Dead Stock		4,80,421	
Less written off		20,000	
		4,60,424	4,60,424
Stamps		5,439	5,466
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		14,39,618	14,89,167
Overdrafts		3,917	1,07,333
Government Reserve, Cash		85,67,749	90,00,057
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office		54,80,044	54,41,499
Do. do. at Branches		50,95,430	58,17,376
Bullion at H.O. and Branches		7,4,257	5,66,891
	Rs.	3,77,68,020	3,81,40,988

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th May, compared with the report for the previous week gives the following results:—

	LIABILITIES.			
Gnl. Try. Bloc. at H. O.	Rs.	1,23,870	3	8 decrease
,, at Branches		7,52,305	15	10 increase
Other Deposits		13,65,931	11	5 increase
Bank Post Bills		94,454	14	11 decrease
	ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	2,11,553	12	0 decrease
Loans on Govt. Secs		2,73,494	3	3 increase
Accts. of Credit on do		7,64,628	12	9 increase
Mercantile Bills Discounted		4,01,456	14	9 increase
Balances with other Banks		2,08,839	7	7 decrease
Cash at Head Office		12,20,931	2	9 increase
Do at Branches		4,70,161	11	4 decrease

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 16.

Raynsford, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Wynaad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 16

Grant, Ensign, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to Julinder.

Mainwaring, Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th Jacobabad Rifles, on leave, to Jacobabad.

Baker, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 14th May, 1870.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustanee according to the Lower standard:—

Captain H. F. Gibb, E Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieut F C Hughes-Hallett, E Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieut. H Barter, 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot.

Captain J E Baines, 105th Foot.

No. 416, Magazine Sergeant A Bonthron, Ordnance Department.

No. 919, Saddler Sergeant J Gouldsworthy, 3rd Hussars.

Lieut-Colonel W H Saulez, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Ensign H P Young, 49th Foot.

The undermentioned lads are admitted as Hospital Apprentices in the Subordinate Medical Department, and will bear the General Numbers specified opposite each:—

James Munday, No. 774, Charles Henry Underwood, No. 775, Richard Wagner, No. 776, Alfred Henry Axford No. 777, James Maloney, No. 778, Antonio Francis, No. 779, Lewis Jackson, No. 780, Mathew Dooby, No. 781, Patrick Hon., No. 782, Robert Sullivan, No. 783, Alfred Sheehan, No. 784, Joseph Reuben, No. 785, Manoel Antonio Almeida, No. 786, Isaac De Souza, No. 787, Isacre Ambrose De Costa, No. 788, Joseph De Nazareth, No. 789, James Scanlan, No. 790, Frederick Locke, No. 791, Henry John Mulroney, No. 792, William John Close, No. 793, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee, No. 794, Samuel Hyem, No. 795, Henry George Cowper, No. 796, Edward Maciel D'Souza, No. 797, John Francis Fernandes, No. 798, Frederick Doughty, No. 799, Aureliano D'Souza, No. 800, L G Pinto, No. 801, Estevao Cruz de Valho, No. 802, Duarte Xavier Albuquerque, No. 803, Marquis De Souza, No. 804, Edward Berwick, No. 805, Francis McLaughlin, No. 806, William Barwick, No. 807, Constantino Caridade Silveira, No. 808, William Alexander Connell, No 809, Soloman Daniel, No 810, Henry Pinto, No. 811, Abraham Martinez, No. 812, Thomas Tanner, No. 813, John Joseph Leopold Velloz No. 814, Edward James Nue, 815, Lawrence Soares, 816.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Grant, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Captain G H Reinecker, Staff Corps, 24th April 1870.

Lieutenant A. T. Stewart, Staff Corps, 7th May 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Selim M Salaman is placed on general duty, Southern Maratha Circle, and on proceeding to join will travel by sea and dak at the public expense.

Surgeon C Johnson is placed on general duty at the Presidency, with effect from 6th February 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

28th Regiment N I.—Captain G B Crispin, Staff Corps, to officiate as Second Wing Subaltern.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, recently arrived from England, are placed on general duty, Bombay:—

Assistant Surgeon F C Barker.

,, J S Carswell.

,, W McConaghy.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind Frontier Field Force Order —Dated 18th April 1870, making the following appointments in the 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Dick, proceeded to Europe.

Captain J. F. Forbes, 2nd in Command, to officiate as commandant; and Lieutenant M. M. Carpendale, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command in addition to his own duties.

Sattara Station Order.—Dated 3rd May 1870, appointing Lieutenant C. M Ryves, Adjutant 2nd Grenadier N. I, to be station staff officer in addition to his regimental duties, vice Bulkley proceeding on duty to Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 10.)

Mr. E. Gibson, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, three months privilege leave.

Mr. W. B. Leggatt, Executive Engineer of the third grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave.

Mr. W. A. Goodchap, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave.

Mr. J. B. Crowther, Acting Master Attendant, Madras, to act also as Registrar of Shipping.

Mr. T. E. Mashall, Acting Deputy Master Attendant, to act also as Superintendant of Mercantile Marine Office, Marine Storekeeper, and Conservator of the Port.

Lieutenant Hugh Robert Ogilvie, General List, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, on the Neilgherry Hills, during the absence of Captain Halsted on leave, or until further orders.

Captain Henry William Holmes Cox, Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of Police in North Arcot, during the absence on leave of Captain Gordon, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Kwart Edwards Agincourt Boyd, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Salem, during the absence on leave of Captain Beatty, or until further orders.

Mr. John Mills to be Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, vice Mr. B. Lucy, deceased.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend J. Tanner, M.A., Chaplain of South Black Town, privilege leave for three months, from the 5th instant.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend R. O'M. Deane, B.A. Chaplain of North Black Town, privilege leave for three months from the date of quitting his station.

The services of Lieutenant C. R. Oxley, of the Infantry General List, Adjutant 1st Regiment N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for temporary employment with the 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant H. E. D. Bayley, General List, Quarter Master 33rd Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the services of Assistant Surgeon F. H. Blenkinsop, attached to the Deputy Inspector-General's Department, Secunderabad, are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad for employment with the Hyderabad Contingent.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Robert James Meighbe, having completed 12 years' service, to be Captain from the 4th May 1870.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates specified opposite to their names, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Alexander Clark Kennedy, of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers, Acting Sub-Commissary-General 2nd class, from 1st July 1868

Lieutenant Thomas Price, of Her Majesty's 103rd Foot, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, from 29th September 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 11.)

Mr. William Brown Martin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-divisions of Mudheypoorah and Soopool.

Mr. William George Black, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mudheypoorah, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Bhaugulpore.

Lieutenant Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop, in the fourth grade, during the absence on leave of Major Thomas Laub, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Meyrick Broadley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Carstairs to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the date of his recent return from leave in England.

Mr. John Chamberlain Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tirhoot, leave of absence for two months, from the 12th instant.

Major Thomas Lamb, Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop, for one month, from the 1st June next, or subsequent day.

Mr. George Hayes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Arrareah, for one year, without pay.

Mr. Octavius Toogood, on leave, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong.

Mr. James Randall Muspratt to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom.

Mr. Charles Scott Belli, on furlough, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Purneah.

Mr. Henry Abbott Robert Alexander to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Jalpaiguree.

Mr. Francis Tucker to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. Edward Stanhope Pearson, on furlough, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. Robert John Richardson to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot, but to continue to officiate as Opium Agent of Benares until further orders.

Mr. Augustus John Elliot to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Major William Robert Gordon to officiate as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Raban, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles George Baker, V.C., to officiate, temporarily, as District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, from the date on which he may take over charge from Major William Robert Gordon.

Mr. William Henry Cornish to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Charles George Baker, or until further orders.

The following Assistant Surgeons are posted temporarily to the Presidency General Hospital:—

Assistant Surgeon W. N. Keefer.

,, ,, W. F. Murray, M.B.

Mr. Knightley Grey Burne to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, from the date on which he received charge from Mr. Charles George Baker, V.C.

The following acting grade promotions of District Superintendents of Police are sanctioned, with effect from the date on which Mr. Charles George Baker availed himself of his leave, viz.:—

Captain Russell Morland Skinner to officiate in the first grade.

Mr. James Cockburn to officiate in the second grade.

Mr. Hugh Lloyd Jones, B.A., to officiate in the third grade.

Mr William Watt Daly to officiate in the fourth grade.

Mr. W. J. Kilvy, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, leave of absence for three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Raban, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, for two months, from the 28th ultimo.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, May 11.)

Privilege leave for three months, is granted to Mr. Lewis Edward Eades, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Budaon, with effect from the 1st instant, or subsequent date.

Mr. Joseph Christian Conbyn, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, is placed in medical charge of Budaon, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Two months' privilege leave of absence, is granted to Mr. Broderick Mackenzie Edwards, Civil and Sessions Judge of Jounpore, with effect from the 15th ultimo, or subsequent date.

Mr. Edward Foster, Inspector of Police, Budaon, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 7th ultimo.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Settlement Department, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 1st ultimo:—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Settlement Officer.

Mr. Robert George Currie, Settlement Officer, Shahjehanpore.

Mr. Charles Alfred Elliott, Settlement Officer, Furruckabad.

Mr. Auckland Colvin, Settlement Officer, Allahabad.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade.

Mr. Charles William Carpenter, officiating Settlement Officer, Allahabad.

Mr. Charles Hanks Tod Crosthwaite, Settlement Officer, Etawah.

Mr. Seaburne May Moens, Settlement Officer, Bareilly.

Mr. H. R. Wilson, Settlement Officer, Budaon.

From 4th to 3rd Grade.

Mr. Edward Charles Buck, Assistant Settlement Officer, Furruckabad.

From 5th to 4th Grade.

Mr. Walter Erskine Neale, Assistant Settlement Officer, Etawah.

Eighteen months' furlough to Europe, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr John Sinclair Porter, 3rd grade Settlement Officer, Etah, with effect from the 20th current, or subsequent date.

Mr. John Grant Robertson, Assistant Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, is posted to Meerut.

Privilege leave of absence for two months, is granted to Moonshee Ishree Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jalaun, with effect from the first instant, or subsequent date.

Mr. Edward Stanley Robertson, officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Reginald Floyer Saunders, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, is granted to Mr. George Wagentrieber, Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India, with effect from the 15th ultimo, or subsequent date.

Mr. Frederick Henvey is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 2nd current, or subsequent date.

Mr. Paul Whalley, Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, vice Mr. Henvey.

Mr. John Hellings Lloyd, B. A., will continue to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Edwin Felix Thomas Atkinson, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, with effect from the date of his joining at Dehra, vice Mr. Mortimer Sloper Howell.

Mr. Henry Pilkington Molock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore, is transferred in the same capacity to Mirzapore.

Leave of absence, on medical certificate, from 9th May, or from subsequent date, is granted to Mr. William Blunt, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly.

In supersession of Notification dated the 14th instant, forwarding for one year to Europe on medical certificate, has been granted to Mr. Richard Henry Clifford, late officiating Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore, with effect from the 8th December last.

Six months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. George John Laidman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with the view of proceeding to Europe on furlough, is granted to Assistant Surgeon Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Jounpore, with effect from the 2nd instant, or subsequent date.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Jhansie and Ajmere Commissions:—

Mr. Philip James White, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st class.

Mr. William Richard Nix James, officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st class.

Captain Frank William Chatterton, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade.

Mr. George Octavius Man is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class.

Mr. Thomas Marten, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Meerut Division, Public Works, is transferred to the 2nd Circle, Road and Building Branch, North-Western Provinces.

Privilege leave of absence for forty-two days is granted to Major Sir Edward Leeds, Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Public Works, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Baird, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, transferred to these Provinces, will act for Major Leeds until further orders.

Mr. W. C. Hennessy, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, made over charge of the Hamirpore Sub-division, Public Works, to Major H. B. Wilsh, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, on the 5th January last.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Lieutenant F. V. Corbett, R. E., officiating Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, from the 25th April, 1870, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Aislabie Landon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate for Lieutenant Corbett during his absence, or until further orders.

One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr. John L. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, from 15 h May, 1870, or subsequent date.

Leave of absence for six months without pay is granted to Mr. R. T. McKinnon, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey, from 30th April, 1870, or subsequent date.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nom. London
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 16s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir Rolls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamer	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 12½ per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Mauritius		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Akyab to Bombay		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Flevo	Stropeman	Newcastle, Dec. 8.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Abyssinia (s)	Sharpe	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guirelar	Coast and Goa.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Cordova, Williams, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

Ship Elizabeth, Owen, to Kurrachee.

Ship Iron Duke, Parry, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Comorin, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Bitcheer, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Kurrachee, to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Stowell, to Liverpool.

Steamer Salsette, to Aden and Suez.

Ship British Queen, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
12	British Princess	Brown	Liverpool, Feb. 5.
	Kenilworth Castle	Chapman	London, Feb. 4.
	Chaplet	Frond	Reunion, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
12	Bengollyun	—	—
	Reliance	—	—
	St. Vincent de Paul.	—	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
10	Himlaya (s)	—	Calcutta.
	Armorique	Gitohne	Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S. Himalaya—For Vizagapatam—Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, General Mein, Miss Mein and Mr. Dawson.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on May 14.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	748	inches.
Temperature of the Air	83·6	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·3	,,
Dew Point	71·8	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	67·3	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=0)	4·5	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	90·0	,,
Minimum do. do.	79·9	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind WSW, W, SW, WSW, W.		
Movement in 24 hours	190	miles.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday, May 25.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesday, June 8.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on May 23.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee on May 28.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

22nd May, 19th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting		
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.
	Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sarour	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Poona, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WALTON—May 10th, at Clifton, the wife of Lieutenant-Colone B. Walton, B. S. C., of twins, son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

APJOHN—MILLER—May 9th, at Balasore, J. H. Arjohn, Esq., Assistant Engineer, D. F. W., to P. Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. A. Miller.

LUNGLEY—SHEPPARD—May 5th, at the Roman Catholic Church, Middleton Row, by the Rev. H. Shea, and then at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Atlay, Robert Brock, eldest son of Robert Lungley, Esq., of Lewes, Sussex, to Hannah Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. A. Sheppard.

DEATH.

EVANS—May 9th, at Saugor, the infant daughter of Captain E. W. Evans, 12th Regiment, aged 18 days.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

MOSS—May 8th, at Ooty, Edith, daughter or Louis and Rose Moss, aged 8 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

WILMER—JACKSON—April 27th, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. J. Aberigh Mackay, John Randal Wilmer, Lieutenant, R.A

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Russia.*)

REPORT OF THE WAR OFFICE COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO QUEENS CADET SHIPS.

LONDON, 16TH MAY.

The report of the War Office committee relative to Queen's cadetships recommends a reduction of the number of nominations of Indian cadets at Sandhurst to eight annually, and proposes to admit into Woolwich yearly 12 sons of Indian officers, aged from 13 to 16 years, as Queen's Indian cadets, the cadets. Thus admitted will receive a free education. It is believed that Mr. Cardwell and the Duke of Argyll approve of the recommendation.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Colonel Ingall, of the 62nd Regiment, and Colonel MacMahon, of the 36th Regiment, will probably be appointed permanently on the staff of the Bengal Army when vacancies occur.

It is not intended to bring the 20th Hussars home until 1871-72, when the 10th Hussars will go out to India.

An official "journal" at St. Petersburg says that the reported movements of the Russians upon Khiva are a mere invention.

(*Via Red Sea.*)

LONDON, 14TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was closed, but prices are quiet and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.
Exchange on India, 60 days, 1s. 10⅞d. to 2d.
4 per cent. Government Securities .... 92¼.
5 " " ....102.
5½ " " ....109¾.
Total coin in Banks of England and France £70,500,000.
Total Notes outstanding..... £ 81,125,000.
Oriental Bank shares ..... " 41.
Chartered Bank shares ..... " 18.
Chartered Mercantile ..... " 30-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares " 38.

The homeward Bombay Mail of the 1st inst arrived at Suez on the 13th inst The steamer Headquarters has arrived from Bombay.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 16TH MAY, 4-54 P.M.

The steamer Travancore has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 28th April, Singapore on the 6th and Penang on the 8th May.

The following news is from Japan:—It is stated that the port of Simonoski will shortly be opened to foreign trade. The flying squadron is now in Yedo Bay. Barque St. Dunstan from Glasgow to Yokohoma was wrecked on 31st March.

The Agra Bank has resumed operations at Hongkong under the management of Mr. Hughes.

Commodore Price has succeeded Commodore Jones as senior naval officer.

The Indo-Chinese Sugar Company has been registered and shares allotted.

BOMBAY.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—On Friday last a woman named Anundee whilst delirious from fever strayed from her house on Mount Road, and on Saturday her body was found dead in a tank.

A FORGETFUL BUGGYWALLAH.—A buggywallah was fined Rs. 30 with the alternative of imprisonment for a month, by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, for neglecting to give over to the police some property left in his buggy by a passenger.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th Regiment at the Esplanade this evening:—

Overture.....	Fra Diavolo.....	Auber.
Selection.....	Marino Folicro	Donizetti.
Valse	Atmospherie	Gung'l.
Fantasie	Arabi Souvenir Aire.....	Spaeth.
Quadrille.....	Neue Melodien	Strauss.
Galop	Valentine.....	Rei e.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, Captain J. Sharp, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. C. Herring, Mr. James, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Mainwaring, Mrs. R. C. Thorp, Rev. Mr. J. H. T. Blunt, Mr. Morice, Mrs. C. J. Henderson and six children, Dr. Miller, Mrs. O'Dea and child. And one hundred and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE building for the projected new High School in Bombay will contain, it is said, thirty class-rooms, and a theatre for collective instruction in science, &c., large enough to seat 150 or 200 boys. How all this is to be done out of the Honourable Mr. Sassoon's gift of a lakh of rupees, noble as the gift is, doth not yet appear. On the other hand, nothing can be more certain that this, that a building of less dimensions than the above will fail to meet the wants of even the next five years. —*Bombay Educational Record.*

THE Directors of Public Instruction in Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, and some other provinces, having submitted proposals, in most respects similar, for the improvement of the rules at present in force, for the encouragement of European officers of the education departments in the acquisition of a knowledge of the classical and vernacular languages of India, the Government of India have on financial grounds deferred sanction to the proposals. The Government of India consider it sufficient for the present if local Governments and Administrations will enforce the orders of the circular of the Supreme Government of 14th February 1866, and desire that it be laid down as a rule that an educational officer shall not be considered qualified for promotion until he has passed such a test as will ensure at least a thorough colloquial knowledge of the language of his district.—*Ibid.*

THE Department of Public Instruction has, we understand, come to a resolution on a subject on which we put a query in a recent issue. We asked whether, because the University had put "Persian" in the list of languages in which a student might pass for his degree, it followed that the Educational Department would follow suit and introduce Persian into its schools and colleges. Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, has determined, we understand, that Persian shall be so taught as soon as properly qualified teachers can be procured. It will be introduced where there is a large number of Parsee or Mahomedan pupils, but it will not be taught in the way which would have rendered it with boys the most popular of the second languages, namely by Munshis, but in the same manner as Sanskrit or Latin is taught, by properly qualified scholars, graduates of the university, who shall be men of general cultivation in addition to their special acquirements in Persian, and capable of teaching their subject through the medium of English, and in connection with modern philological research. To promote this scholarly study of Persian the Government of India will be asked to found a new chair of Arabic and Persian in the Elphinstone College.—*Ibid.*

THE hearing of the appeal in the defamation case, Narayen Bapoojee Gorey vs. Ganesh Bapoojee Malwunker, has, we learn, been fixed by the Judge for the 20th instant. Mr. White has handed the case over to Mr. Newnham, Joint Judge. Barristers-at-law have been engaged by both parties in the case: next Friday will probably be a great field-day in the Session Court. —*Deccan Herald*, May 16.

WE hear that it is now so cold at Mahableshwar that people are obliged to wear woollen dresses during the day, and more than one blanket at night. The mists in the morning are magnificent and continue to traverse the valleys until breakfast time. There is every prospect of an early monsoon. Our correspondent says that it would do us good to run up and see the English roses on the faces of the ladies and children; but we beg him to excuse us. It is now the latter half of May, and we are infatuated enough to congratulate ourselves that we have not to return to Poona from Mahableshwar, either by fire or water, as old Archdeacon Jeffreys used to say. He used to prefer to come by water through the nullahs. We give this hint to our over-exultant correspondent. Our Khandalla correspondent also tells us of the delightfully cool weather he is enjoying there. He admits, however, that it was a little warmer than usual on Friday last.—*Ibid.*

THE subscriptions to the Piddington Fund amount at the present moment, to Rs. 8,760, of which Rs. 200 have been paid to Mrs. Piddington. The whole of this sum, less some Rs. 300 received from Madras, has been collected in Calcutta. Bombay and China have no pockets—unless for opium or an illumination. Considering the very advanced age of Mrs. Piddington, the smallness of the sum realized, and the loss which would result from the purchase of an annuity, it is proposed to nominate a committee of trust whose duty it will be to disburse monthly Rs. 100 to the widow of Henry Piddington. The balance, should a balance remain at the decease of Mrs. Piddington, is to be applied to any specified charitable purpose. We congratulate Mr. H. W. I. Wood, of the Chamber of Commerce, and him who first proposed this act of justice in our columns, on the comparative success with which they have met.—*Friend of India.*

THE cotton crop in the Bunkapore district has turned out even worse than was anticipated, for instead of yielding, as has been hoped, an eight-anna crop, the return proves to be no more than two annas in the rupee. Bunkapore, however, is not singular, for the Cotton Commissioner informs us that failure prevails generally throughout the Southern Mahratta country. —*Pioneer*, May 14.

THE railway which will connect Madras and Bombay does not seem to be making much progress. In both presidencies blame is attributed to some of the contractors. The Madras Railway Company does not expect to open to the junction at Raichore until April or May 1871, but orders have been issued for the vigorous prosecution of the works, so as to hasten the opening. The great bridge over the Toongabudra is well advanced, but no girders are yet in place.—*Ibid.*

MONSOON MAILS.

COMMENCING with the 25th instant, and ending with 14th September 1870, Wednesday 8 A.M. will be the day and hour of departure of the P. and O. Company's steamers from Bombay containing the homeward Overland mails.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 16th May, 11 A.M. From Europe, via Turkey, 15th May, 7-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; line clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE S.S. CORDOVA, Captain W. G. Williams, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Ismailia—Major Raynsford, Mr. A. Mochott, Rev. Mr. W. E. Glassott, and Lieut. A. E. McKinnon.

For Liverpool—Captain J. Jones, Mr. J. Waralo, Major Bray, and Captain and Mrs. Johnson.

BANK OF INDIA.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank of India was held yesterday at the Bank's office, Mr. J. A. J. Shaw in the chair, to consider the propriety of disposing of the remaining assets of the bank. The shareholders present were of opinion that the outstandings should be sold by public auction to the highest bidder. The proceedings which were very unanimous closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE CHARGE OF USING A FALSE TRADE MARK.

YESTERDAY the Senior Magistrate resumed the hearing of the charge brought by Messrs. Volkart Brother against Mowjee Godoo for using, with intent to deceive a certain false trade mark, purporting to denote that certain goods, called magenta colours, were made by Mr. Simonin of Paris, by whom they were not made. Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and stated that the objectionable labels on the packets of colours in the possession of the defendant had been obliterated, and that the prosecution was therefore withdrawns The charge was accordingly dismissed.

SUICIDE THROUGH GRIEF.

A PILGRIM named Hajee Sheriff, who had been to Mecca and was now on his return to Yarkand, committed suicide in Bombay on Sunday afternoon. It seems that nearly a year ago a party of six men, including the deceased, left Yarkand on a pilgrimage to Mecca. About five months ago they reached Bombay and left by steamer for Jedda, on their way to Mecca. Two of the party remained behind at Mecca and the other four persons returned to Bombay about two months ago, where they lived together in a room in an upper-storied house situated at Old Nagpada. Since his return from Mecca deceased had been miserable in mind, because his brother had stayed behind in that city; and his absence had made the deceased very anxious about him. On Sunday, the deceased's friends went out to a neighbouring mosque to pray, and on their return found him lying on the ground with his throat cut. Resting on the palm of the right hand was a knife. The hand lay on the ground, and the knife seemed just to have slipped out of it. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, when the pilgrim who was deceased's friend (the other two being their servants) attributed the suicide—for the jury found it was suicide—to grief for the absence of the brother at Mecca.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER FOR THE P. & O. COMPANY.

ON the 5th April there was launched from the building yard of Messrs Caird and Co., Greenock, a beautifully-modelled spar deck steam vessel, which was named Australia by Mrs. Methven, wife of her future commander. The Australia belongs to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and is of the following dimensions, viz.:—Length of keel or forerake, 370 feet (over all 401 feet); breadth of beam, 44 feet; depth of hold, 36 feet; of tonnage (builders' measurement), 3538 tons. She will be propelled by engines constructed by Messrs. Caird and Co. on the most improved principles, and of 600 horse-power nominal. Besides provision for a large number of first and second class passengers, the Australia will carry 1,800 tons of cargo (or 10,000 bales of cotton) and 1,000 of coal, while it can be arranged whereby 2,500 tons of cargo can be stowed by reducing the passenger accommodation. Captain Methven, who is to command the Australia, is a gentleman well known in the service, and appears to be very proud of his vessel. After the launch cake and wine were served to a select company, and several toasts were proposed. We understand that Messrs. Caird and Co. have other two vessels of similar dimensions in course of construction for the P. & O. Co. Immediately after the Australia left the "ways," workmen commenced operations for laying another keel in the vacant space. The Australia, we believe, is the largest steamer ever launched at Greenock. After the launch the vessel got on the bank, and remained, but was floated during the night, without damage.—*Glasgow Herald.*

SHIPPING.

THE BARK VIOLETTE, 380 tons, Captain A. Wilson, arrived on the 15th instant from Bushire with a general cargo.

THE SHIP OTTER CAPS, 582 tons, Captain G. M. Peart, arrived on the 15th instant from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE SHIP LEONIDAS, 614 tons, Captain T. Cockburn, arrived on the 15th instant from London with a general cargo.

THE SHIP SARAH ANDERSON, 589 tons, Captain J. Sharp, arrived on the 15th instant from London with a general cargo.

THE SHIP WINSLOW, 589 tons, Captain R. Faillade, arrived on the 15th instant from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE SHIP ROKEBY HALL, 1,044 tons, Captain W. Richards, arrived on the 15th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of rice.

THE SHIP PRIDE OF ENGLAND, 1,356 tons, Captain T. Taylor, arrived on the 15th instant from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

THE SHIP ARMANELLA, 915 tons, Captain L. Cochrane, arrived on the 15th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of railway material and coke.

THE GLENTILT, Lewis, spoke the Ocean Empress from Cardiff to Callao, 25 days out, 15th February, lat. 1 deg. 40 min. N., long. 25 deg. 17 min. W.; and the Salsette, from Liverpool to Aden, 54 days out, 7th March, lat. 33 deg. 22 min. S., long. 27 deg. 36 min. W.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT—16TH MAY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

THE following insolvents obtained their discharges:—

Javerchund Bhunjee, metha, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem, liabilities Rs. 11,523-7-4 and assets Rs. 11,533-0-6 bad debts.

Khoodabux Merwanjee Ecance, merchant, liabilities Rs. 34,976; assets Rs. 7 787 good.

IN RE PURSHOTUM MEGHJEE.

The rule *nisi* declaring this trader an insolvent was to-day, in the absence of opposition, made absolute.

IN RE VUSSONJEE MORARJEE.

Mr. Macpherson applied on behalf of this insolvent for two months' further time to file his schedule and for a renewal of the interim order of protection. The affidavit stated that insolvent, who had carried on business in the firm of Goculdass Lilladhur, had been endeavouring to obtain a compromise with his creditors, and that all the native and some of the European creditors had agreed to it; that by the compromise some property would be secured to the creditors which they would not otherwise get; that the past time had been occupied in preparing a deed to meet the somewhat complicated state of affairs; and that insolvent could not yet state the result of some consignments to England.

Mr. Leith opposed on behalf of the Bank of Bengal, on the ground that ample time had already been given—five months—and that in the official assignee's opinion there was no reason for further time. His clients did not agree to the compromise and regarded the whole matter with suspicion.

The Commissioner refused the further delay and ordered that the schedule should be filed by Thursday next.

IN RE GOCULDASS LILLADHUR.

Mr. Macpherson applied on an affidavit similar to that in the above case for a further adjournment.

The application was opposed by Mr. Leith and refused.

IN RE VUSSONJEE BUNCHORDASS.

In this case Mr. Macpherson applied for two months' further time, which was granted.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16th May, 9-20 A.M.—English mail steamer from Suez signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 16th May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south west, thermometer 91.

CANNANORE, 16th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 82, barometer 29-910.

CARWAR, 16th May, 10 5 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 84, barometer 29-90.

MANGALORE, 16th May, 12 noon—Weather fair, thermometer 88.

TUTICORIN, 16th May, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29-83.

PRESENTATION AT EGUTPOORA.

THE members of the Egutpoora Co-operative Society met on Saturday evening to present to Mr. Rayner, the honorary secretary, a testimonial voted to him at the last half-yearly meeting of the Society, which took the form of a silver cup, value £10.

In the absence of Mr. Edwards, the president, the chair was occupied by Mr. C. Hyne, who passed a high encomium upon the manner in which the guest of the evening had fulfilled the duties devolving upon him during the three years he has held the office. The very handsome dividends which had been continuously paid proved the satisfactory state of the Society's progress, which was mainly due to the diligence with which the officers who were entrusted with the management discharged the duties devolving upon them, and he had great pleasure in presenting the cup to Mr. Rayner, wishing him every happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Rayner—in thanking the members for the honour they had conferred upon him by presenting him with such a handsome mark of their appreciation of the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office—expressed his gratification that his efforts had met their approval, and gave due credit to the committee for their share of the work, took a general retrospect of the progress of the Society since his connexion therewith, and expressed the pleasure with which he had always co-operated with them, and concluded by drinking "Prosperity to the Egutpoora Co-operative Society." The company heartily responded to the toast.

Some excellent songs were sung, Mr. Wilson's rendering of "The Holy Friar" being an excellent hit. The health of the secretary was given with musical honours, and suitably responded to. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr. Rayner, who paid a high tribute to the regularity with which Mr. Hyne had always attended their meetings and rendered valuable assistance to all undertakings for the welfare of the inhabitants of the station.

The chairman briefly responded, and the company separated after a very pleasant evening, which terminated shortly before midnight.

THE ELLORA CAVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Viator" is mistaken in saying that *Kailas* is the *most northern* of the Ellora Cave-temples. That grand Rock-temple occupies, I might say, the central position of the whole of the excavations, which are fourteen in number, and are disposed in the concavity of a long curve, or crescent-shaped elevated locality, extending over a space of about three miles in length, if you include the distances between each cave or temple.

Possibly, after the fatigue of the 14 miles' walk from Aurungabad, via Dowlutabad and Rosa, your flying correspondent was not possessed of any remaining curiosity, or his mythological experience might have been enlarged by his being introduced to a series of excavations which are situated to the northward of *Kailas*; to wit, the set named Dumal Lena, Rameshwar, Nilkanteshwar, Char Sabha, or Four Halls of Assembly; Jamwas, Mashau Bhumika, Kumbhar Wada; and last, though not least, (situated on the very summit of the northern spur) Parasnath.

The excavations situated to the southward of *Kailas* are only five in number. The first of these, taking them in the line in which they are placed, is the Das Avatar; then comes the Theen Thal, or the Three Stories (the same where your correspondent saw weavers at work, weaving cloth instead of 'entangled webs' of deceit); then the Dukhna, or Place of Suffering. After these Wishwakarma's Jhopri (the most beautiful of all the excavations); and last of all the Mhar Wada. The town which gives its name to the caves is "Vyarool," and not "Verawul," (as "Viator" has it). Verawul is a sea-port in the province of Kattywar.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 14th May. G. C. G.

GENTLEMEN, PERSONS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

THE QUESTION—"What is a gentleman?"—may be considered as at last solved "by authority." A column of *Selections from the Records of the Government of India*, just published, decides the question. In page 51 of that volume, those qualified for professorships or headmasterships of colleges are styled "gentlemen," while those qualified only for head-masterships of zillah schools are termed "persons" when sent out from England, and "individuals" if engaged in the country. We congratulate the Educational Department on having the line, which "must be drawn somewhere," drawn so very discriminatingly.—*Pioneer.*

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

ON Tuesday, the 24th instant, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth-day, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a levee at Peterhoff at 11 A.M. Gentlemen attending the levee are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered on entering Peterhoff, the second to the aide-de-camp in waiting at the time of presentation. All gentlemen purposing to attend the levee are requested to send their cards to the aide-de-camp in waiting before 4 P.M. on the 20th instant. Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at Government House, Calcutta, are requested to send their cards with their address and the name of the gentlemen by whom they are to be presented to the aide-de-camp in waiting with as little delay as possible. No cards will be received after the 20th instant. By command, E. R. BOURKE, Major, Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LUCKNOW GOSSIP.

9TH MAY.—The weather has become so disagreeable that writing is now a burden. One comfort, we have scarcely any sickness as yet. Professor Bushell has been astonishing the good people here with his electro-biology; all who have seen his performances say they are wonderful. He performs again to-night at the Chutter Munzil at special request.

A strange thing occurred yesterday (Sunday), but such incidents are not uncommon in the career of fast men. An individual who was putting up in the Cantonment hotel, and who said he was an indigo planter, (he might have been one for aught I know,) and was about leaving for England with a large fortune, invited some dozen or so acquaintances to breakfast and lunch with him. A merry party met, lots of good things to eat, champagne, moselle, and claret-cup "ad libitum." People returned delighted, and as was to be expected were loud in praise of their late host. A police officer, however, was amongst the group listening to their joyous tale, he heard enough for his purpose and shortly after drove down to the hotel. The liberal host of the day caught sight of him and in a minute disappeared, the police officer enquired and searched for the flown bird but could not find him, but being positive by the answers of the servants that the gent was in the house when he drove in, he expressed his determination to wait till he chose to reappear, in the meanwhile writing off to the Superintendent of Police to send him a guard to surround the house and to place another guard at the railway station. Finding concealment useless the gent turned up saying he had just heard he was enquired after, the police officer told him he wanted him particularly and arrested him on a charge of theft of money and notes on a warrant from the Calcutta High Court. A few of the morning party were still at the place, and to their credit offered there and then to pay up the money. This is unusual, for it generally happens that when the wine is finished its provider is not much regarded, however the police officer could listen to no terms with reference to the charge and took our champagne and claret cup host to the havalat. Ignoble end to a day so joyously begun. I forgot to add that on searching his person and room no cash was found, so the hotel-keeper probably will in the end be the giver of the spread.

I heard of a funny epistle written by one of our great men here. An engineer attached to the railway died yesterday. The afore said gentleman wrote to the church clerk to the following effect:—Mr. —— make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of Mr. —— who died to-day. He is living with Mr. —— and is to be buried to-morrow morning. Does the writer know where about Ireland is?—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

A MEETING of this company was held at Calcutta yesterday morning (May 12) at 12 o'clock. Mr. Judge having been voted to the chair, read the notice convening the meeting, which he said had been called by a requisition of the shareholders. He stated that the directors had been in communication with the Bombay committee, and had drawn up a set of rules for them to consider. He would now read the following propositions to the meeting. That a call of Rs. 100 per share be made, and also arrangements for reconstructing the company with a smaller capital, the present company being voluntarily liquidated, and a new company formed to take over the property of the existing one. That each shareholder holding one share in the present company, should be entitled to one share in the new company. That shareholders be requested to express their opinion with as little delay as possible. He also read the names of a committee formed for the purpose of carrying out the liquidation and reconstruction of the company.

Baboo Peary Churn Mitter further explained the object in view, and stated that the directors had consulted the majority of the shareholders, and they seemed to acquiesce with them. He thought it would be best to put all the four resolutions at the same time as they related to one another. The motion was seconded.

Mr. Brown here objected, saying that the four resolutions had not been read out.

The Chairman explained, and read the propositions.

Mr. Sheriff said he wished to know who represented the shareholders on the committee; he would propose that the shareholders nominate some one to represent them. He would not propose any one personally, but wished some one to be put forward to act in that capacity.

At the suggestion of several shareholders, Mr. Pritchard consented to act as one of a committee.

Mr. Roussac said he thought it very hard that, after having already paid so much, the shareholders should still be called upon for more money. He thought it unfair, seeing the way in which the company had managed their affairs. Every call lessened the value of the shares in the market. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the call should be allowed.

Mr. Swinhoe also objected. Sufficient publicity had not been given to the object of this meeting. It had been hatched in secret, and not fairly made known. From what he understood, only about three hundred of the Bombay shareholders were represented. Before the resolutions were passed regarding the matter of reconstructions and winding up of the company, it would be necessary to obtain every shareholder's consent, and until then it could not be done. The debts had not been paid off. What had been done with the five lakhs of rupees got in last year for the purpose of paying off the company's debts? The company had been going in for shipping rice without any authority whatever, and now the shareholders were told that the revenue had not been collected, or at least a very small portion of it. The whole of the ryots' paddy had been destroyed by the company's manager, who had positively ordered salt water to be let into the bunds for the purpose of destroying the insects in the paddy,—the consequence was the paddy had all been destroyed. When he visited the company's land he could positively state that all the bunds were in splendid condition. The directors had deputed a committee consisting of the Rev. Mr. Smith and others to visit the land, and they had reported the bunds in bad condition. That was not to be wondered at when salt water had been let into the bunds. Paddy was selling at the rate of rupee 1 per maund. (The Chairman said the speaker was not in order, but on a cry of "order" being raised, he was allowed to proceed). They had been asked to pay up Rs. 100 per share to pay off the debts of the company, and the revenue for this season had not been realized. If ryots were to bring forward their claims, he had calculated that they would amount to 15 lakhs of rupees for paddy destroyed. The company's local agent had asked for permission to rebuild the dressing mills, as they were too low, and wanted raising. The Board had agreed to give Rs. 5,000, sending special instructions that one mill was to be prepared. That was done, and now shareholders were given to understand that the best dressed rice can't be turned out until new mills have been built. The total expense of doing so would be about one lakh. Last year several suggestions had been put forward, and he thought the mill should have been put into the hands of a competent engineer. The plans and specifications had been asked for, and none had been given. He would ask that they should be produced, and why the mill could not turn out well-dressed rice. Paddy had been purchased here at Rs. 1-5 per maund, and rice was selling at 14 annas per maund. What would it sell for in England? The best rice had been shipped as an inferior article, because not properly cleaned, and it would only sell as common rice in England, whereas it would cost only about one shilling per hundredweight to have it cleaned and it would realize a much better price. He thought all these things should be taken into consideration. If a reconstruction is to be formed, let a circular be sent round to the shareholders. The shares would go down to very little value, if another call were made. He would appeal to Mr. Judge, the chairman, who held a great number of votes. (Applause.)

Baboo Peary Churn Mitter said it was impossible to follow Mr. Swinhoe in all his remarks. The larger portion of expense for the mill had been incurred when he was chairman. (Laughter and applause.) A great deal of stress had been laid on the fact of another call being made. He and the chairman had held a consultation, and had come to the conclusion to omit the first and modify the third resolution.

Mr. Roussac opposed altogether any further call on the shareholders.

Mr. Brown said some time ago a committee had been appointed to make an investigation into the uses and abuses of the company. No report had been sent in. He believed that Mr. Pritchard got Rs. 10,000 from the company.

The Chairman.—The company were purchasing paddy, and an advance had been asked for by the party from whom they were purchasing. The shareholders had appointed a committee of their own, and the directors had nothing to do with the committee any more than offering them advice or assistance if needed.

Mr. Brown had a great deal to say about the mismanagement, but he was positively shut up.

The Chairman stated that some time since a meeting having been held in Bombay, where it had been urged that measures should be taken to reduce the liability of the shareholders and to do that a new company must be formed. The shareholders were anxious to have their liability reduced, but the Bombay committee had no power to do so. They intended to obtain the assent of each shareholder.

Mr. Swinhoe wished to know if a printed form with a letter of explanation could not be sent round to each shareholder. He would not give his assent under the present conditions, and he represented a large portion of the shareholders.

Mr. Hutchinson thought that it would be better to wait until their annual meeting, and then let the question be brought forward.

The Chairman said that if the resolutions were passed they would not affect the working of the present company.

Mr. Swinhoe said that publicity must be given. He could not consent under present circumstances.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering the plan of reconstruction.

Mr. Swinhoe said that the meeting had not been convened in accordance with the wishes of the shareholders.

Mr. Roussac said that when he joined the committee of investigation, he said from the first moment that unless they were a committee of investigation appointed by the shareholders, their enquiries would be null and void. Appoint a proper committee (applause) and they would be astonished at the position of their affairs.

Mr. Swinhoe wished to know what would be gained if the resolutions were passed.

The Chairman said they would gain a committee to represent the shareholders in Calcutta and Bombay.

Baboo Mohendrolall Mullick proposed and withdrew a resolution, respecting the reconstruction of the company.

Mr. Hutchinson said the last speaker having withdrawn his resolution, he was informed that the originator was the son of a director, and the mover a servant of the company.

Baboo Sham Churn Mullick observed that the motion had been moved by a shareholder, and not by one in the capacity of a servant to the company.

Mr. Brown proposed that the present directors should retire just for a change. (Loud laughter.)

The following resolution was then proposed by Baboo Peary Churn Mitter, and seconded by Baboo Koylas Chunder Shaw. That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for the purpose of preparing and submitting a scheme of voluntary liquidation, and reconstruction of the company, for circulation amongst the shareholders in concert with the directors. Dinshaw Manockjee Petet, Michael Rozario de Quadros, Moloram Bhagoobhoy, P. Dubar, Dwarkadass Bassenjee to be represented in Calcutta by a gentleman named by them, and Messrs. Pritchard and Swinhoe, and Baboo Bhobojany Churn Mitter. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.—*Englishman.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla Cocoa.' Adopting a peculiar system of preparation to the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Pure Rice Starch, Soluble Cayenne, and Pure Mustard."

COMPLAINT AGAINST A CALCUTTA MISSIONARY AS TO A CONVERT.

THE Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Calcutta, seems to have got into a dispute with some natives there regarding the custody of a Hindoo widow who had entered the Mission house under his care. The girl's name is Moonee, and her mother Sreemutty Bama Soondery Dabee applied to the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* to issue to the Rev. Mr. Vaughan and Mr. J. M. Hazra, of the Church Missionary Society, ordering them to bring up the body of Sreemutty Ganesh Soondery Dabee, an infant widow then in their custody. The matter came on, says the *Indian Daily News*, before Mr. Justice Phear in the Calcutta High Court on the 10th instant, when Messrs. Kennedy, Mendes, and Monmohun Ghose appeared for the mother, and Mr. Woodroffe for the Rev. Mr. Vaughan and Mr. J. M. Hazra.

The mover in this case is a widow, and the mother of the girl Sreemutty Gunesh Soondery Dabee, lately in the custody of the defendants. The girl, who also is a widow (of about fourteen years of age, according to her mother's story; but according to her own, about seventeen), left her mother's protection in April last, and took up her residence in the Mission compound in Amherst Street, under the protection of the defendants. Her mother repeatedly asked the missionaries to allow the girl to return and live with her, but they as often refused; upon which she, on the 7th inst., applied for and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* against the missionaries, calling on them to bring up the body of the girl to Court. She was accordingly brought into Court on Tuesday, and the case gone into. The Court was crowded with natives.

Mr. Woodroffe read the return, from which it appeared that the girl, of her own accord, left her mother's protection, and took up her residence in the Mission compound under the protection of Rev. Mr. Vaughan, a missionary, and a Mr. Hazra, a native convert; that she at her own request, and with her own consent, was, by the Rev. Vaughan, admitted into Christ's religion; that she had often been asked by her mother and relatives to leave the Mission premises, and take up her residence with her mother, and great inducements had been held out to her, even that of marriage with a rich zemindar, if she would only do what her mother wished,—to all of which she turned a deaf ear; that no restriction was put upon her mother having access to her, and that no arrangements had been made about her marriage; that the girl was married at the age of about nine, about eight years ago; that her husband died about two years ago; and that she, according to her own averment, was at present about sixteen years of age, that is to say, about the age of seventeen.

His Lordship asked whether it was not what lawyers called "an impertinent return," containing irrelevant matter. The age of the girl had not been properly certified.

Mr. Woodroffe said that they certified that the girl was of age, as she herself had averred.

His Lordship said the girl's averment could not hold good, and asked Mr. Woodroffe to amend the return by striking out the words "as she averred."

Mr. Kennedy said that the body having been brought into Court, the return was impertinent. The question his Lordship had to try was what to do with the body, and evidence would show that the girl was under fourteen years of age. The age of sixteen was the period of majority, up to which period parents and guardians held in lawful possession the body of their children or wards, and in such a case were entitled to have them returned to the guardianship. The evidence which he would adduce was contained in an affidavit made by the mother of the girl. The affidavit was then read, from which it appeared that the girl was about thirteen years of age; that she was married at the age of about nine, but never stayed with her husband, on account of poverty; that she left her mother's protection on the 29th of April last, having been enticed away by a zenana teacher (a native convert, name Miss Martha); that she had taken up her residence in the Mission premises under the protection of the defendants, and that the defendants were about to marry her to some native convert. After having read the affidavit, Mr. Kennedy said that the Court was not now dealing with the right that the defendants had to retain the girl, but with the right the mother had to claim possession of her. He was in a position to show that his Lordship had no ground to refuse the mother.

His Lordship said the question which the Court had to try was whether the girl was illegally detained. The remedy by a *habeas corpus* writ was given in extreme cases.

Mr. Kennedy said the defendants had detained the person of the girl with utter disregard to the rights of society and the rights of parents. He would not impugn the motive of the defendants in thus detaining the girl; perhaps it would tend to her ultimate welfare, but the defendants should consider that in thus detaining the girl, they were doing a very great wrong to the mother.

His Lordship said the defendants would be said to be detaining the girl if they allowed her to stay with them when they knew she was not of sufficient discretion of years to act for herself. The question he would have to try was whether he would discharge the body or remand it: and that must be decided upon facts.

In the course of the argument Mr. Ghose said—The girl, according to her mother's statement, was under fourteen years of age, and without her consent the re-marriage of a Hindoo widow was held void, and those that aided and abetted in it were subject to penal consequences. Hindoo rights were guaranteed to them by the statute of George the Third, and it was his Lordship's duty to see that those rights were not encroached upon. Hindoo women, according to Hindoo law, had no right to choose their own domicile. It was shocking to Hindoos to see any of their young women exercise this freedom of choice. The case was of great importance to the Hindoo community. He would say that the removing of a Hindoo girl from the guardianship of her parents could not tend to her temporal welfare, and one could easily imagine the feelings of the Hindoo community when they saw a girl torn away from parental protection, and consigned to the care of Christians.

His Lordship said he would treat the case exactly as if Messrs. Vaughan and Hazra were Hindoo Brahmins.

Mr. Ghose said eighteen years was the limit of majority, and it was necessary to make out in the return that the girl was of that age.

The Court said it would not interfere if the minor could be proved of age of discretion, and that age in England was the age of sixteen.

Mr. Woodroffe replied he would try and avoid as much as possible any reference to religious subjects. Mr. Ghose had said that the Hindoo community was greatly incensed against the defendants. But to what religion did they want to get her back? To the Brahmoh Somaj, a religion which had as much to do with Hindooism as Christianity. The question which his Lordship was to try was whether or not the child was detained against her will, and whether that will was competent to be exercised. Mr. Ghose had invoked the sympathy of the Court on behalf of the Hindoo community, he would ask his Lordship to consider the case in a purely legal point of view. The remedy by a writ of *habeas corpus* was always given when the liberty of the detained was endangered, and not when the rights of a mother were encroached upon, and there was nothing to show in the affidavit that the girl had been detained against her will. Free access to her had been allowed to the mother and her relatives, and there was no ground to suppose that the girl had been enticed away. In such a case, the object of a writ of *habeas corpus* would be to protect the rights of the younger. In England the period when a person was said to be of the age of discretion was sixteen years, and of that age the girl was.

There was no reason to fear that the girl would be harmed in a moral point of view, now that she was under the protection of her self-chosen guardians. He hoped that the Court would administer justice without fear, without reference to sex, and without reference to the abject and slavish law obtaining amongst the Hindoos of holding their children in slavery for life. Why should the age of majority differ in the two sexes? By the Hindoo law a Hindoo lady could marry, on her own responsibility, three years after the age of puberty, provided her parents had not provided a husband for her earlier. The age of puberty here, according to medical authority, commenced at the age of nine. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been obtained by a distortion of facts. The girl was not a minor according to the general Hindoo law: she had a perfect right to choose her own residence, and he trusted that his Lordship would aid her in every possible way. He asked that the application of Mr. Kennedy to restore the young woman to her mother be refused, and that she be allowed to go where she liked.

Mr. Kennedy replied, after which his Lordship, in a lengthy judgment, decided in favour of the missionaries.

The case was dismissed.

Mr. Vaughan writes a letter to the

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 16TH APRIL.

. . . Is is not easy for a man who has certainly done so much for the material prosperity and greatness of his country under the system of 1852, quietly to lay down power. Besides, His Majesty is by nature singularly slow and hesitating. It is the greatest mistake possible to think him, as they do in England, a man of readiness and instant action. He ponders over everything for months if not for years. It was a pistol at his head that brought him to the point the night before the *coup d'etat* of 1851. Time, however, is nearly up in France and he must come out or, in the preset state of men's feelings, *go out*. When Count Daru, Buffet and the Marquis of Talhouet go back to the left centre benches they must, after a decent interval, lead their party in union with the extreme left. It will give an opposition vote of about 160. The Ultra-Bonapartists, or extrems right, will on some excuse throw in a vote with them which would swell the number to 160. The total numbers of the Chamber are 290. You will see that the Ollivier Cabinet is not safe for a moment, unless they can patch up the difference with their seceding friends, which can only be done by bringing a strong pressure to bear on the Emperor to give guarantees of sincerity. The whole Orleans or respectable middle-class party was beginning to rally to the dynasty. Prevost-Paradol (the Parisian correspondent of the London *Times*) was writing up the Ollivier Cabinet in the *Debats*, Guizot was doing "boots" for the Prime Minister at the Institute. Thiers was constantly closeted with Daru. Odillon Barrot was presiding over an imperial commission of enquiry. But now all will be changed, and if the Emperor breaks with this, the ablest and most respectable party in France, never again will he be trusted by them. The ablest pens of Europe will resume their old work, and write irreconcilably against the unreliable house of Bonaparte. Already something must have been suspected in these quarters, for Prevost-Paradol has been hesitating to bite at the splendid bait held out to him—the embassy to the United States. Another thing noted about the Emperor this week is his ostentatious display of religion. On Holy Thursday he twice attended mass. At mid-day he entered the chapel of the palace dressed in black without star or ribbon, the Empress, unjewelled and unadorned, and dressed in ample folds of sweeping black satin, walking on his right, while with his left hand he held that of the Prince Imperial. All the ladies present were dressed in the same severe style as that of Her Majesty. But in this striking religion there is on such occasions all that is soul-subduing, yet nothing dreary or painful. The gorgeous robes of the priests, the snowy vestments of the choristers, the swinging censers and exhaling incense, the magnificent voices, the subdued instrumental accompaniments—all fling a pleasing sadness, a sweet langour over the soul, which in our severer Protestant churches is never experienced. On the evening of Thursday again, at half-past eight, Rossini's *Stabat* was executed. You may judge how it was rendered when I tell you that the performers were Nilsson and Madame Gueymard and Faure and Colin of the Opera, with the most promising pupils of the *Conservatoire* for the choruses. The Empress was still in black satin, enveloped in a vast lace mantilla. Yesterday, at noon, the imperial family also proceeded to the chapel to adore the Holy Cross. No one was permitted into the galleries, and the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial alone occupied the high tribune. The Grand Chaplain, Monsignor Tirmacche, Archbishop of Adras (*in partious infidelium*) surrounded by his clergy went to present the crucifix, which was reverently kissed by their Majestics and the Prince. Those admitted to the body of the chapel were meanwhile assembled in adoration of the cross at the foot of the altar. I suppose the Pope is satisfied with the elder son of the church, for on Saturday last he sent His Majesty a branch of blessed palm from Rome in testimony of gratitude for past favours to the church. I know of no one who can be generous on a cheaper scale than His Holiness. One would think Pio Nono was rather a native of the land of saints than of Sinigoglia, for his gratitude is of that Hibernian description defined as a lively sense of future favours. On the Palm Sunday were laid out on his French Majesty's library table, this blessed branch from Rome, and a specimen box of the thousand gold-tipped and cyphered Cuban cigars presented to Napoleon III. on the same day by the adroit Marshal Prim. And a little bird who looked in from the Tuileries gardens tells me that His Majesty gazed with an infinitely more attracted eye on the weeds that on the dead branch.

The garrison of Paris has been passed in review by the Emperor this week, a review of division each day, within the enclosure of the Carrousel. I saw the man of destiny on horseback on Wednesday. He seemed to mount with difficulty and to sit ill at ease,—alas *quantum mutatus* from that once brilliant horseman, who rode in the Waterford tournament and in the charge of Solferino. On two occasions a couple of scoundrels in the crowd grossly insulted His Majesty in the very presence of his troops. One shouted furiously "to Cayenne, to Cayenne with him!" In fact a very bad feeling is abroad just now amongst the working classes of this country. A general strike has been threatened at all the docks and basins of the Seine, as well as in the valley of the Loire. But, though slightly tampered with, I think the soldiers are true to their salt, which gives us much comfort. Have your military readers heard that they have suppressed those grand fellows who once strutted so proudly and bravely at the head of French regiments. Some few days ago the colonel of a corps in garrison here, before consigning his white aproned braves to the tonsure, assembled them in the barrack square to signify the decision to which the Minister of War had come. You may imagine the profound emotion of the hirsute group. The corporal of *Mesieurs les Sapeurs* stood out from the ranks and in sobbing voice addressed the commanding officer: "*Mon Colonel*," said he, "before they shave us we request your permission to be photographed in a group."—"Certainly, my poor fellows, and here's a twenty-franc piece to pay the artist." The pioneers defiled silently before him and filed off to the Boulevard, where from a picture garnished entrance door, they silently ascended eight flights of steps and stood in a glass sentry-box gazing on outstretched house-tops hanging on both sides of a bending stream. The artist eyed them eagerly and, charmed with such magnificent models, refused to touch a penny for a sun portrait which, multiplied, would sell in thousands to adoring nursemaids. "What shall we do with our hair?" said the corporal, "it would not be honourable to imbibe the Colonel's money."—"No, no," exclaimed these honourable sappers in chorus. At last they resolved to unite the shorn beards, to have them plaited in flat surface by a hair-artist, and to buy a lovely frame wherein to ensconce under glass the attributes of their masculine vigour. They did so, and presented the precious gift to the Colonel. I examined it—not with a microscope if you please—on the drawing-room table of a noble house in the Faubourg on Thursday night. And there, too, I heard a love story. A widow lady with a large fortune has an only son, in a great measure dependant upon her bounty. This young gentleman chose to pay his addresses to a very lovely young lady, quite good enough for him in every way, but totally undowered. When marriage was spoken of, however, he became shy of the house, and of former promises. The brother of the deserted one, who had himself been making desperate love to the rich widow, was told of the faithlessness of her son. He called upon that youth one morning as he was getting out of bed,—"I have heard all about you and my sister; I beg of you to fulfil your promise." There was considerable hesitation and an evident rising inclination to get rapidly into pantaloons and to show fight. "I tell you what, my friend," resumed the brother, "if you do not marry my sister, I most solemnly declare to you that I will marry your mother." The thing was done. On Easter Monday the young couple will be made happy—hereafter possibly—for life. The French usually look on any man under forty who marries as a madman, and if there be no money in the case, his friends usually anticipate the misfortune by sending him to Charenton. That reminds me of poor Puypaelier. I forget if I have said anything of him in one of my last letters. He was put by his wife in the mad-house, but declared himself that he was a Solomon. They disputed the case and he was brought before the court for judgment. While they deliberated he gave them the slip and had not been heard for several days. They were about to search the Seine when his mother received tidings of him from the banks of a district near the Thames. "Here is justice and I," he writes, "*manche à manche*"; if the Government requires my extradition, I will cross the line; I would prefer even the baptism of Father Tropic to the shower-baths of Charenton." I should sincerely hope that poor M. Puypaelier may not be given up. There are so many mad-men in England that really one more can make no great difference. The chief lunatics here are the Anti-Christians. Five hundred of them dined together yesterday (Good Friday) in the Rue de Sevre at the Salle Ragache to protest against Christianity by stuffing themselves with animal food. Two members of parliament were present and a host of sucking authors. From this half thousand free-thinkers probably you could select four hundred of the most credulous and superstitious men in Paris. At least such is my experience of these gentlemen; vanity, not learning, sets them mad. By the way, the vainest little wretch I know is a creature who advertizes for a wife in the *Patrie* of Naples. At least, I assume that the following public announcement is inserted in that very serious print by the gentleman's own desire: "Yesterday arrived at Naples a dwarf, aged fifty-five, having a beard down to his feet, with but one arm and entirely bald. He is owner of two millions of money which he is ready to share with a young lady of twenty, having a handsome face and, especially, an unimpeachable character." What a little brute, a handsome face indeed! Well, he may find one. But a good character—cock him up with that! The villainy of this wicked world is unfathomable. It will if ever only be discovered hereafter in some very low pit. At Monday's review by the Emperor a fine little boy ran about crying despairingly, "Will no one hold me up? I want to have one look at the Emperor." A worthy priest took the urchin in his arms as confidently as Anacreon tells us a poor fellow did with Cupid, and pointed him out the great man. Shortly after he found his fine old gold watch, large and round as a turnip, had disappeared, and I must tell you of something else which has also disappeared this week, and you will see that there are other methods than Banting's for reducing corpulence. A shoe-maker noticed the sudden disappearance of a pair of varnished boots that hung at his door. He ran out. No one was there but a gruff-looking, portly gentleman clothed in black, with an oily face and an abdominal protuberance attestive of the highest respectability. Still the boots were gone, and no one else was near at the time. A policeman came up. "I do not exactly like to charge this gentleman, who may be an Archbishop out of canonical costume, or at least a Dean on a lark, but I wish to tell you, policeman, that a pair of boots have been just stolen from me, and not another soul seems to have been about the window but his reverence." Brutal policeman believe in no man's respectability. They took the portly gentleman to the station, searched him and discovered him to be a fellow as thin as a hair in the flanks but bearing on him a beautiful, inflated India-rubber imitation of a thriving stomach. Therein was discovered not only the stolen boots, but the varied produce of an industrious morning's walk—a turkey, two rabbits, a couple of cauliflowers, a paletot, half a lobster, a brace of books and other articles too numerous to mention, showing an appetite for things good, bad and indifferent, and a wonderful rapidity of digestion, *L'homme au ventre*, I need scarcely tell you, will more than ever require a fresh dilatation when he comes out of prison. There be many modes of earning a livelihood. I was going a couple of days ago to the dog-show and rat *battue*—a vile affair in which the Prince Imperial seemed to take much pleasure—when a respectable-looking man handed me a card with the following inscription. "Monsieur * * *, Rat-merchant keeps rats at the disposition of amateurs of France and abroad. Cuts ears and takes in dogs to board and lodge." *Apropos* to rat-sellers and low fellows, they say here that the Prince of Orange is going to be married to our charming Princess Alice. I do not believe it.—*Pioneer*.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND THE WATKINS DIVORCE SUIT.

A LONDON paper publishes the following letter, which Miss Lydia Thompson has addressed to the editor of the *New York Herald*:—

SIR,—I am shocked to find that my name, during my absence from England, has been most disgracefully introduced into a certain divorce suit—Watkins against Watkins. This occurring, as it has done, at the very time when I have had to defend my character and reputation against the outrageous attacks of a scurrilous newspaper in this country—a defence which the entire press and the public of America have pronounced justifiable—makes my present situation one of extreme difficulty; and I my present situation one of extreme difficulty; and I trust I may claim the privilege of an Englishwoman who zealously wishes to defend her honour and her good name against calumny, and beg the insertion of this letter in your valuable journal, together with the following affidavit, in answer to the charges made against me in the divorce suit in question.—Yours obediently, (Signed) LYDIA THOMPSON.

"City and County of New York, ss. Lydia Thompson being duly sworn, deposes and says:—I am the manageress of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque troupe, and am at present residing in the city of New York. I have read the evidence given in a certain divorce suit, 'Watkins against Watkins,' and, so far as it relates to me, is untrue in every respect. I never visited Mr. Watkins in Jermyn-street, either alone or in the company of any one, nor was I ever alone with that gentleman; my passage was not paid to America by Mr. Watkins, nor did he accompany me to this country; nor do I know anything of or about him. I received some jewelry which I subsequently found belonged to Mrs. Watkins, and I at once returned it to that lady, accompanied with a letter of explanation. To this Mrs. Watkins replied in a kind spirit, and expressed her gratitude to me, and her admiration of my conduct in the matter. (Sd.) LYDIA THOMPSON."

"Sworn before me this 8th day of April, 1870.—(Sd.) HENRY P. MARSH. Notary Public for the city and county of New York."

To this the following reply has been published in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

SIR,—My attention having been drawn to the letter and affidavit of Miss Lydia Thompson, which appeared in your impression of yesterday, I am reluctantly compelled to notice them. As far as the case has appeared before the public, the whole statements are one-sided. It might be inferred from the affidavit in question that I gave Mrs. Watkins' jewels to Miss Thompson, but I beg leave positively to deny that I ever presented Miss Thompson with anything over which I had not absolute power of disposition. The jewelry consisted of two articles, a locket and a ring, which had been given to me by my wife months previously, and I did not part with them until I had ceased to live with Mrs. Watkins, under a mutual arrangement that we should reside apart. I shall feel obliged by your giving this statement a place in your columns.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES WATKINS.

Naval and Military Club, April 21.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH,"

OF APRIL 23.

AN APOLOGY.

This appears in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, to place a youth, aged 19, with a butcher, where he would have plenty of killing.—Address, &c.

This young gentleman is a little late. The first Napoleon, Theodore of Abyssinia, and now Lopez of Paraguay, are unfortunately precluded from accepting pupils in their art. Perhaps there may be a Fenian opening. Ha! ha! He is very likely an honest young fellow, who has an honourable, hard-working life in Australia in his eye; and if so, we apologise for putting him into the same paragraph with those we have named.

FAITES VOTRE JEU—LE JEU EST FAIT!

Monachism everywhere may be as bad a thing as Mr. Newdegate thinks it. But the worst form of Monachism is surely that which we find established in the *casino* of that tiny Dukedom on the borders of the Mediterranean, where three suicides in as many days have recently attested the deadly liveliness of the play at the green table. Would we could say "*Rien ne va plus*" of the visitors to Monaco instead of stakes, at that smiling little Hell upon earth, which looks like Paradise in its setting of blue sky, blue sea, and gold-laden orange groves.

And not content with the casino at Monaco, the special demon who presides over these hells has set up another in the Club at Nice, where English visitors with damaged lungs punt against Englishmen of damaged reputations till four and five of the morning. *Nice* amusement for invalids, isn't it?

OUR SOCIAL CIRCLE.

It is calculated that in less than forty years the inhabitants of London will number nearly seven millions, and its circumference extend to something like two hundred miles. If one's circle of acquaintance be increased in like proportion, what fatiguingly long journeys one will have to undergo in the interchange of visits! To pay a round of morning calls, one will be all-nigh have to start off in the middle of the night, and noon will be at latest the hour when one must set out for an evening visit. It is hard work even now for a man who lives at Hampstead to call upon his friends in Camberwell or Clapton; and residents at Hammersmith are sadly apt to grumble and consider themselves martyrs, when dragged out to a dinner at Blackheath or Beckenham, and only because what had laboured will people be condemned to, when London has extended from Wimbledon to Windsor, and from Brompton peradventure even down to Brighton! Imagine the delight of a man who lives at Kensington when summoned to an evening party in the suburbs—somewhere, let us say, in the neighbourhood of Reigate! Then perhaps people will think of wisely limiting their visits within reasonable bounds; and who knows but in time they may even dream of dining with their next-door neighbours.

FEARS OF FEMALE EMANCIPATION.

We cannot but express the fear that if women had the votes for which they are so clamorous for abstract justice, entitled, their conduct, in relation to the franchise and the hustings, would be generally of a frailish character. If a ten-pound note were wanted in the house, the lady thereof would, in too many cases there is reason to fear, think that consideration the best of all possible reasons to determine her vote for a particular candidate, and, in voting accordingly, she would consider herself to vote for the true Liberal. Treating, by means of ices and champagne, or tea and shrimps, is quite as possible as with gin and beer and legs of mutton and trimmings. It might prove very usual; and bribery might be practised to a great extent with gloves and bouquets.

The progress of Liberalism would render it necessary that the years of discretion, for electoral purposes, of women, should be prolonged to twenty-five or twenty-six. The political opinions of a girl of twenty-one would in most cases be moulded by the young officers and other young gentlemen she was in the habit of dancing with—nearly all of them Conservatives. Or else she would derive her politics from her brothers fresh from a public school or University, almost sure to be violent Tories, who would make her despise the Liberal party by calling its members snobs and cads. By the time a damsel is thirty she has ceased to worship her brothers; and officers and other youths have ceased to dance with her.

However, *fiat justitia ruat cælum*. It is possible, though, that we might extend the elective franchise to the softer sex without bringing the firmament of the British Constitution about our ears.

A STREET DIALOGUE.

Mr. Webster (affably.)—How do you do, my dear Mr. Punch? In fact, how doth your honour for this many a day?

Mr. Punch (sulkily).—What are you taking a benefit for?

Mr. Webster.—That's civil. Why shouldn't I take a benefit?

Mr. Punch.—The third question you've asked. Can't you answer a plain man?

Mr. Webster.—I would not hear your enemy say so.

Mr. Punch.—Say what?

Mr. Webster.—That you are plain.

Mr. Punch.—Mr. Webster, my temper is—well, never mind, perhaps I've had much to try it. I see that you announce your benefit for Saturday next, the 23rd instant, and I want to know what you mean by it.

Mr. Webster.—I mean that I want the Adelphi theatre to be crowded. But I'll give you a stall, if you will look pleasant.

Mr. Punch.—I reject the exorbitant condition. Will you explain your conduct, or will you not?

Mr. Webster.—Not on compulsion, Hal. It explanations were as plentiful as blackberries (which by the way haven't been plentiful for many years) I would not give one on compulsion. But can't you read? Don't you see that Saturday ends my winter season?

Mr. Punch.—When are you going to open again?

Mr. Webster.—You want to know such a deal at once.

"Oft the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew."

Mr. Punch (in a rage).—Mr. Webster, I have said, upon all fitting occasion, that you are a very fine actor, and I am aware, and have no reason to conceal, that in the private relations of life you are a very worthy man, and have always behaved like a gentleman to your authors——

Mr. Webster.—"If I blush"——

Mr. Punch.—But you don't, so there's no virtue in that "if." I repeat that I have done you justice. But what do you mean by announcing a benefit?

Mr. Webster.—Alas, what ignorant sin have I committed? Is not the bill a very good one? Ought it not to fill the house, independently of any kind feeling which the public may have for your humble servant?

Mr. Punch.—Who said it wasn't good? But you are not answering me. There's a mystery somewhere.

Mr. Webster (whispers).—There is. Your finger on your lip—so.

Mr. Punch.—Shan't. What is the secret?

Mr. Webster.—Now don't be an impatient old goose, and don't be an obstinate old pig, but take the stall I offer you again, and come to my benefit on Saturday. If you don't hear something then——

Mr. Punch.—Of course I shall hear Mr. Byron's capital piece, and other entertainments, but——

Mr. Webster.—You shall hear more. "There's toys abroad." You'll come. [*Exit.*

Mr. Punch.—Ah! I dare say! But there is something up. I'll go.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER'S LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

DELIVERED AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, LONDON.

Second Lecture, 26th February 1870.

THE Queen of Holland, the Princess of Wales, and Princess Louise having accompanied Prince Christian on this occasion, the Professor, on taking his place, bowed to each of them and delivered his second Lecture substantially as follows:—

"Your Majesty, your Royal Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I last spoke you heard me say that there was no lack of materials from which to construct a science of religion, but I would be far from having you suppose that the materials are all recorded and written in ancient texts, ready for use. Quite the contrary! Compared with the number of written languages, the number of religions embodied in canonical works is small indeed—they are but a favoured few—an aristocracy of faith in the midst of that vast swarm of ignored, contemned, and non-descript creeds which are in no wise attested by ancient works, testifying to their origin and authenticity! Many of such creeds have sprung up in the wilderness of the unrecorded past, have taken root and flourished in the hearts of countless thousands, and have perished to give place to other forms of faith, more congenial to the new times. When, therefore, it might seem from the relatively small number of canonical books, that our work was a comparatively easy one, beside the vast multiplicity of tongues which the science of language had to embrace in its domain, let us remember that our true field is quite as extensive in this new science, and that, moreover, we have not the aids here that we had there, in possessing accurate accounts of the structure of the unrecorded creeds. In the case of language, we have at least a skeleton to build upon—we have the parts of speech, idioms, and general principles of grammar to guide us; but where are we to look for these outlines of the religions that have disappeared without leaving sufficient vestiges of their existence? Where shall we look for their doctrines, their articles, their commandments, their prime author, his history, the legacy of his preaching, and finally the revelation which confirms the divinity of their creed? The student of religion who would form a comprehensive view of this science must not leave this vast domain, where all is doubt and difficulty, out of his reckoning. He must reconstruct the past with what materials he can find, and must base his science on the Known, as well as on the Unknown. I will now show you by drawing a sketch on this board, how the canonical books of the chief religions that have left us their testaments, may be divided into two river systems, as it were, answering to the Aryan and Semitic branches of the human race.

Aryan.
Brahminism based on the Vedas

Semitic.
Mosaism based on the Old Testament

Zoroastrianism based on the Zend-avesta.

Mahomedanism based on the Koran.

Buddhism based on the Tripitaka or 3 Baskets.

Christianity based on the New Testament.

These six religions, with those of Con-fu-tse (Confucius,) and Lao-tse, in China, form the only eight written codes we have to guide us. But before I refer to them further, let me point out in this diagram the striking parallelism that seems to exist in the course followed by the religious development of both branches of our race. Each centre seems to have thrown out a branch which eventually returned to its parent stream, and gave it new life. I do not mean that the comparison holds good in point of time, for Mahomedanism was later than Zoroastrianism; but the two branches seemed to fulfil a similar destiny, in reference to the source from which they sprang. Brahminism acquired its true influence when it became Buddhism, and Mosaism when it became Christianity. Zoroastrianism has been sometimes called the religion of fire-worship, but falsely, for though it denies the principal duties of the religion from which it sprang, it is not in entire opposition to the older faith. Buddhism, it is most remarkable, never acquired proper vitality on the soil where it was extricated from India, and till it invaded Central Asia and took root in Nepal, Thibet, China, and Japan. In Central Asia it became Taranianism, and the Chinese Buddhism was no more a distinct faith than that in Ceylon and Nepal. China was the mother of twin religions—those of Confucius and Lao-tse: the former was junior to Lao-tse, having appeared during a period of political disturbance in China, when the present empire was divided under rival dynasties. The chief works of the School of Confucius are the four books and five king or canonical works; the four books, said to be written by Confucius himself, are those of "Ta-heo," or wisdom of the ancients; 2, the "Choong-yoong" or infallible medium; 3, "Lun-yu," conversations and sayings of Con-fu-tse, recorded by his disciples; and the 4th is the "Meng-tse," or commentary of one of his disciples of that name, who lived a century after Confucius. The Canonical books, said to be written by Con-fu-tse himself in his old days, when he retired from political life, were the "Shy-King," or book of sacred songs; the "Shoo-King," or history of deliberations between the ancient sovereigns of China; the "Ly-King," or book of Rites and Ceremonies; and the "Chun-tsien," or history of Con-fu-tse's own times and those precedent to them.

These may appear but a small number of works, but when combined with the commentaries on them, and the disputations of opponents, they present a truly appalling mass to digest. The "Rig-veda," it is true, is not very voluminous in itself, but of this I have already published and translated for their use several volumes to officers, and they presented themselves before God. And students, when they have mastered the Vedas, have to Joshua said unto all the people, thus saith the Lord add the "Atharvana-Veda," and the subsequent God of Israel, your fathers dwelt on the other side of the publications such as the "*Mahabharata*" and the flood in old time, even Terah, the father of Abraham and "*Pouranas*." There is a separate sect of the the father of Nachor, and they served other gods," and Seikhs who occupied a very important position in after describing what followed from Abraham's coming Upper India, and who have their own sacred book called into the land of Canaan where his seed multiplied, "Girunth" which is full of deep and poetical thought. the people are commanded—"Now therefore fear the The "Zend-avesta" is a relatively meagre record, but Lord and serve him in sincerity and truth, and put its very brevity constitutes another difficulty, for to away the gods which your fathers served on the other understand the unintelligible portions we are thrown side of the flood and in Egypt and serve ye the Lord. back on the horde of commentators who require special And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, *choose* scrutiny in their turn. Then let us remember that *you this day whom you will serve*, whether the gods our English Bible contains only 3½ millions of letters, which your fathers served, that were on the other side and that the Vedas consist of over 29 millions, of the flood, or the gods of the Amorities in whose land the difference in complexity may be imagined, and ye dwell, *but as for me and my house* we will serve the even then not fully, for in the Eastern languages Lord." This shows that wherever we turn in our the vowels are not counted at all—they are implied examination of development of a Religion we find it by the consonants. A more vivid idea will be realized rested more or less on this faculty of examination; when I tell you that Benfey's edition of this literature Man reasoned on a choice, and a faculty of discrimicomprises 325 vols. folio; and that each volume weighs nation to choose what seems to him the truth. Whether from 4 to 5lbs. (Laughter.) Lao-tse, the senior of Con- the outward emblem of a faith rests on a rock, or exfu-tse, wrote 930 works on faith, morality, and worship, pands into a temple, or a church, the revealed Relig and 70 on magic. It is true his chief work contains ion must be founded more or less on natural faith. only 5,000 words, but M. Stanislaus Julien, who has The speculations of some philosophers reverted in given the subject much study, says that there are no despair to a primeval revelation, which delighted less than 60 commentaries on it. the fiction of a "primeval language," which delight-

Think for a moment of the immense literature oc- ed the metaphysicians, who saw in the grammatical casioned in Europe by our own religion, and conclude evolution of speech nothing less than a spontaneous what that must be which refers to all the older faiths manifestation of the Divine Wisdom. But I ask in countries far more polemical than ours. India may you, is a child more wonderful than the man be said to be the country renowned for religious dis- into which he grows—is protoplasm the more putes from all time! What are our differences in mat- cell, with all its strange potentialities embodied theters of faith beside those in the land which has theolo- rein, more an object of sacred mystery than the gical rancour for its home! What are our severities of universe of moving creatures that people this attack and sarcasm in presence of those fierce thunder- globe? I cannot see that it detracts from the majesty bolts—those sledge-hammer and decisive—those poison- of the Divine work to show the intimate mechanism ed arrows of controversy—which are the favourite of which it is composed—that we lose any notion of weapons of Indian infidels! India was a country the infinite wisdom in unravelling the contrivances literally honey-combed into sects, whose votaries waged a deadly war with each other, and it required all the artifices of the priesthoods to keep civil society from falling asunder. To this day, religion has so much formal hold on the daily lives of the people that the pundits expound the later sacred works to crowds of credulous followers, who receive their moral guidance entirely from the lips of these spiritual interpreters! So much for this chosen land of religions that have bequeathed us their faith in a complete testament; but the science of religion can well inspire dismay, when a further view is sought of the faiths that have left no record!

Where are the canonical books of those Babylonian and Phœnician religions which played so great a part in the world's history? Where are we to find the faith of the Arabs before Mahomed's time? We have to search in the dim realm of proverbs and traditions, for an answer to these inquiries. Homer and Hesiod give us some picture, however imperfect, of the gods of the Greeks. But in Rome we have no Iliad or Odyssey to give us a ray of light! Where are the vestiges of the faith of those great Celtic and Teutonic, and Sclave races, that occupied Europe before their temples gave place to Christian churches? The gaps are so many and great that, one may well compare the attempt to reconstruct the idols in the shady grove, or by the water's edge, to the patchwork labour of restoring a broken mosaic of the Byzantine beauty. The chief works of the world with canonical records are mere belts of land on the vast surface of the globe. The weight of years oppresses us when we trace further back, and behold the Egyptian papyrus with those hieroglyphics which defy all time and interpretation! When we wander into the continent of Africa, and see the wild beasts in the meadows and cattle-pens and hunting-grounds, the smoke of human sacrifices still rising up as an offering to heaven—the mysterious worship of snakes and ancestors, all varied emblems of the Father, both of the black and white man,—we must needs feel moved by the idea of that ardent faith, however vile and gory may be its manifestations. Then we cross over to those islands of Madagascar and the Polynesian races, the lowest of the low, and we still hear whisperings of the Divine Being,—the old venerable faith, that where there is a human heart to adore and to ask, there is still in some form a God to hear and to answer. Further across, the double continents of America loome out, and there we find the remains of an ancient faith and civilization so curious as that of the Aztecs of Mexico, and the Incas of Peru; but we must be cautious in receiving the Spanish versons of the native traditions they found there—the first Europeans only collected the Spanish interpretations of the primitive customs, often not to be relied on. Northwards we may still trace the Red Indians ever receding before the white man, and cherishing the faith of their ancestors. What an affecting spectacle to think of the lowest forms of the human race, developing their faculties till they fashion the tree into a canoe, and venture forth from the old continent to the new; of their storm-tossed fate, till a favouring wind blew them at last upon the hard rock from which they were never to return to their early home!

It will thus be seen how small a fragment these eight book-religions become of the generation life of the world; but the student's dismay is alleviated by the resources of science. Varying this old motto "Divide et impera," science says "Classify and conquer!" Ariadne of old said that all real science rested on classification. The question immediately occurs, how have religions been classified before now? Very simply, but not very satisfactorily. The only distinction that the earliest conceit permitted was that of "true and false;" just as in language we are accustomed to talk of our own and foreign tongues; just as the Greeks divided the world into themselves and the barbarians; the Jews into their race and the Gentiles; the Chinese into the Middle Empire and the outer barbarians. Then the theologians invented another classification which was that of "Revealed and Natural" religions, and this was equally worthless for the simple reason that the terms revealed and natural bear very different interpretations according to the light in which they are viewed. For instance, in the eyes of the Brahmins, Buddhism appeared a natural religion as distinct from their own revealed faith. Another phase of this idea of natural religion was what some termed the "voice of conscience," an "instinctive sense of right," and such other definitions importing a primitive faculty of ascertaining truth. In the last century again, the philosopher seized a glimpse of certain general principles shared by the several religions. Good and pious men, finding themselves in the midst of universal unbelief, were only too glad to construct some break-water against this tide of Atheism. So they recognized what they called a "rational religion." Diderot said all revealed religions were heresies arising out of "natural" beliefs, and he, with others of the same school, abstracted a certain principle termed the "nature of the Deity," consisting in Omnipresence, Omnipotence, Omniscience, Essential Goodness, and such qualities. While to correspond with these abstractions, they evolved certain other intuitive mental perceptions of our race such as "Virtue and Vice," "Truth and Falsehood," "Right and Wrong." In fact, the unity and personality of God embodied the prevailing interpretation of natural theology. In England, Paley became famous by his treatise on this subject of a divine sense of right and wrong, inherent in man as one of their natural faculties. This phase of religious classification answers very nearly to what was termed "Grammaire Generale" in the classification of languages—although the students who were busy constructing this latter science never imagined any "self-evident" rules as originally existing upon which the grammar of languages might be founded. The truth is that the distinction between revealed and natural religion ended in recognizing no other real religion than the natural one. The philosophers resolved this into pure and simple Deism, and said that the "natural" must of necessity prove the negation of a revealed religion.

The classification sometimes made by our theologians, of this universal domain, into "Christianity and Judaism" on the one hand, and all the remaining religions on the other, is equally useless for scientific purposes. If we investigate the older canonical works we find that the claims made in the *Vedas* to be a revealed authority are infinitely stronger than anything our scripture can pretend to. Even Buddha has been misrepresented through the deifying properties of time, in the religious code that has come down to us as the exponent of his creed and tenets. There was never a more purely human faith preached by any founder of a religion than Buddha's. He recognized but one gift as necessary to the religious mendicant, and that was something like the spiritual insight which comes of pure contemplation. He insisted on the power of meditation freed from the corruptions of the flesh, to give one clear perception of the truth—the eye-knowledge that came from holy abstraction. But Buddha was no sooner dead than his disciples made him absolutely omniscient: they would not recognize the human element in himself. Even the recent Bhuddism found itself compelled to limit this omniscience to the principal doctrines which Bhudda expounded, but in those they maintained that he was infallible. I must confess that the Buddhist theologians seem to me in this respect far more candid than Mahomedan, who insist on the perfection of Christianity. One of Buddha's disciples when questioned by the king as to whether Buddha was omniscient, answered "Great king! Buddha is omniscient in those things whereon he cares to dwell. There are subjects of faith and reason which he resolves by meditation, but he does not pretend to penetrate what is beyond human investigation. Meditation is his omniscience!" The Brahmans endeavoured to eliminate the human element from religion altogether; they wished to make it supremely antimundane, and although we have some knowledge of the self-flagellation inflicted upon themselves by the monks of the middle ages, yet these sacrifices give but a faint idea of the exquisite tortures devised by the Brahmans to rid their faith of all earthly elements.

Theoretic theology undertakes to explain how a veil was originally drawn between the Maker and his creatures, and how that veil may be withdrawn. how a veil could ever have existed, unless we suppose that the divine ray is too strong for human vision, and that it was to be absorbed somewhat by the medium through which it passes before the light is fit for our reception, and in this view the branches that I sketched for you, showing how the two faiths of Mahomedanism and Zoroastrianism returned to invigorate the parent streams of belief, would support the theory that accounts for the benefit derived from such deflection. Yet we must never forget that such reflected light is but the pale image of the glory transmitted, and that we should always allow for what we lose by refraction.

Science cannot ignore the claims of all religions. Christianity and Judaism cannot be separated from the others as revealed, and in considering the several faiths that have flourished and spread, we must never separate them from the soil on which they took root and grew.

Unless we take into account how the times and social exigencies gave birth to the vicissitudes through which all religions have passed, we will indeed fail to understand their true meaning and history. broken and unbroken. Also a Jumbo. No reasonable offer will be refused. A pair of Carriage Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman. Horse Fodder for sale, at Rs. 5½ per cwt. or Rs. 20 per candy.—BIEBIS & Co.'s Stables Girgaum,

Unless we can bring ourselves to know the causes which all religions have passed, we will indeed fail to understand their true meaning and history. Then we shall find that the universe into conflicting elements, has some affinity, however peculiar, for Polytheism. But we have no other resource eventually than to classify religions as we classified languages, and when we do that, we shall find that, remote as the two ends of the scale may seem, foreign as the creeds may appear to each other, there is notwithstanding among them all a relationship independent of soil, and blood and nationality!" (Applause).

Prince Christian on this, as on a former occasion, went forward to congratulate the Professor at the close of the lecture.—*Pioneer*.

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